



Select Committee On Redistricting

**August 11, 2015
412 Knott Building**

Action Packet

REVISED

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Select Committee on Redistricting

8/11/2015 9:00:00AM

Location: 412 Knott Building

Summary: No Bills Considered

Committee meeting was reported out: Tuesday, August 11, 2015 6:08:20PM

COMMITTEE MEETING REPORT

Select Committee on Redistricting

8/11/2015 9:00:00AM

Location: 412 Knott Building

Attendance:

	<i>Present</i>	<i>Absent</i>	<i>Excused</i>
Jose Oliva (Chair)	X		
W. Travis Cummings	X		
Reggie Fullwood	X		
Charles McBurney	X		
Larry Metz	X		
Jared Moskowitz	X		
H. Marlene O'Toole	X		
David Santiago	X		
Irving Slosberg	X		
Jennifer Sullivan			X
Carlos Trujillo	X		
Barbara Watson	X		
Dana Young	X		
Totals:	12	0	1

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Presentation/Workshop/Other Business Appearances:

Congressional Redistricting

Cantero, Raoul (At Request Of Chair) - Information Only
Counsel for the Florida Senate
200 S Bayshore Dr, #4900
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Phone: 305-925-4796

Congressional Redistricting

Meros, George (At Request Of Chair) - Information Only
House Special Counsel on Redistricting
301 South Bronough St.
Tallahassee FL 32301
Phone: 850-577-9090

Congressional Redistricting

Webster, Daniel (General Public) - Opponent
6828 W Livingston St.
Orlando FL 32835
Phone: 407-292-3263

Congressional Redistricting

Ausman, Jon (General Public) - Information Only
Democratic National Committee (Florida)
2202 Woodlawn Drive
Tallahassee FL 32303-3915
Phone: 850-321-7799

Congressional Redistricting

Moreno, Dario (General Public) - Proponent
Professor Political Science
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Phone: 305-444-2874

Congressional Redistricting

Pinsky, Richard (Lobbyist) - Opponent
Rybovich Marine
106 E College Ave, #1200
Tallahassee FL 32301

Congressional Redistricting

Sancho, Ion (General Public) - Information Only
Supervisor of Elections, Leon County
301 S Calhoun St
Tallahassee FL 32317
Phone: 850-606-8683

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Reapportionment Committee Hearing
August 11, 2015
Daniel Webster, Member of Congress

Thank you Mr. Chair and Members of the committee for the opportunity to speak today.

Although it is not my first choice to be here today, I came to highlight one aspect of the constitutional amendment dealing with Congressional reapportionment.

The words I would like to focus on are these: No apportionment plan or **individual district shall be drawn with the intent to favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent.**

1. Incumbent

In the constitutional amendment, the word incumbent points to those elected under Plan B created in 2002.

The 25 Congressional Members who were part of the 112th Congress, were the last to be elected under this plan. Only 18 would still be considered incumbents in the new plan.

The remaining 9 seats would give plenty of leeway to avoid disfavoring an incumbent in a plan that contains 27 total districts.

2. Disfavor

- A. I was elected to District 8 in 2010. That district, under the proposed plan, has been divided into 7 separate districts.

Those districts stretch into St. Johns County in the northeast and to Okeechobee County in the south.

- Using that same ratio for state house seats, a district would be divided into 31 different districts.
- For the Senate, it would be divided into 10 districts.

This action surely disfavors an incumbent.

- B. Under the ruling issued by Judge Terry Lewis, based on the 2006 Governor race, the definition of favor or “advantaged” was described by extrapolated data to mean 1/10th of 1% favoring the incumbent.

Under the three benchmark races, one showed my district to be disfavored (-7/10^{ths} of 1%); while two showed the new lines to favor me (1/10th of 1% and 4/10^{ths} of 1 %) based on either including or not including a small appendage.

- I would hope disfavoring is measured by the same criteria, because the new plan could be up to negative 40% change disfavoring the incumbent.
- The court used numbers of less than 1% to qualify me as favored or advantaged. However, the new District 10 changes are significant enough to turn the district into a majority-minority district.
- Using the 2008 Presidential race, which was identified by the circuit court as a bench mark for proof of favoring an incumbent, yields lopsided results: Obama 61% and McCain 38.5%. (The 2012 Presidential race was Obama 61% and Romney 35%)

The conclusion again: the new plan disfavors an incumbent.

- C. I won in District 8. The incumbent I defeated spent 3 times more money, and received only 38% of the vote. (2 years later, he showed his electability by winning in a different Central Florida seat) That 38% would be reversed in the new district 10.

3. Intent

When the first plan was drawn, the Legislature (to my knowledge) had no partisan data or information where incumbents lived, making the intent to favor or disfavor more difficult to prove.

However, the groundwork for proving favor and disfavor changed with the first circuit court opinion, which named me specifically and identified that I was the incumbent in District 10.

In the same ruling the court also interjected partisan data into the discussion.

By identifying me as the incumbent in District 10 means that whatever happens in District 10 happens to me. The new configuration for District 10 makes the seat uncompetitive for anyone in my party, including me.

Therefore given the facts I have just provided, I believe an affirmative vote for this plan is a specific intent to disfavor me as the incumbent.

Summation

This new plan not only disfavors the incumbent, but appears to be an attempt to eliminate the incumbent. Thank you for the privilege to speak to you today.

Jon M. Ausman, Member
Democratic National Committee (Florida)
2202 Woodlawn Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32303-3915
ausman@embarqmail.com
Cell: 850-321-7799

11 August 2015

FOR IMMEDIATE PRESS RELEASE (Tallahassee, Florida):

The Fair Districts amendment of the Florida Constitution requires the Florida Legislature to create Congressional Districts which:

1. Do not favor or disfavor a political party or an incumbent;
2. Protect the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process;
3. Do not diminish racial or language minorities ability to elect representatives of their choice;
4. Shall be contiguous;
5. Nearly equal in size; and,
6. Where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.

While the first four requirements have priority over the latter two I am going to present a map for a North Florida East-West District which meets all six requirements with a special emphases on the Florida Legislature creating Congressional Districts that “shall, where feasible, utilize existing political and geographical boundaries.”

The Florida Supreme Court ruled the Legislature adopted a Congressional District map with “unconstitutional intent”. Whether we agree or disagree, whether we like or dislike, this ruling it is what brought us all together today.

The Court stated that the Legislature must redraw Congressional District 5 from a North-South orientation to an East-West manner. The plaintiffs map and the draft map proposed by staff splits Leon County into two parts.

The plaintiffs map and the staff’s map do not meet the six criteria in the Constitution. First, I want to address the splitting of political boundaries.

The Court, in three other instances ordered new Districts drawn elsewhere in order to avoid the splitting of political and geographical boundaries:

1. Hendry County;
2. City of Homestead; and,
3. Two Congressional Districts which crossed Tampa Bay between Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties.

Data Consultant and GIS Specialist Matthew Isbell and I drew a Congressional District that accomplishes four goals:

1. It keeps Leon County whole and does not split the county;
2. It reaches the black voting age population requirements of the Florida Supreme Court;
3. It creates the east-west district the Court directed; and,
4. It gives the western portion of the District a good chance of electing one of our own to Congress.

The existing North-South alignment splits five of twelve municipalities. The plaintiff's and staff map splits two (2) of seventeen (17) cities. The Ausman East-West districts splits none of the seventeen (17) cities in the District.

The existing North-South splits all seven (7) counties in it. The staff/plaintiff map splits four (4) of eight (8) counties. Four (4) counties remain intact. The Ausman plan splits four (4) of nine (9) counties. Five (5) counties remain intact.

The current North-South alignment splits eighty-four (84) voter tabulation districts (VTDs). The staff proposed East-West district splits fifty-seven (57) voter tabulation districts. The Ausman plan splits only thirteen (13) voter tabulation districts.

The Ausman plan splits only 15% of the voter tabulation districts in the current plan and only 23% of what the staff proposes.

	Current North-South	Staff Proposed East-West	Ausman Proposed East-West
City Split	5	2	0
City Not Split	7	15	17
County Split	7	4	4
County Not Split	0	4	5
VTD Split	84	57	13

The Ausman East-West proposed district clearly meets the "where feasible, utilize existing political boundaries" better than either the current map or the staff proposed map. It shows it can be done and when feasible should be done.

The next issue I shall address the concerns of the current incumbent in Congressional District 5. The incumbent believes “Jacksonville has nothing in common with North Florida.” When the incumbent said that I was unsure if she was complimenting North Florida or not, I suspect she was not.

Florida’s constitution states the Legislature should:

1. Protect the equal opportunity of racial or language minorities to participate in the political process; and,
2. Not diminish racial or language minorities ability to elect representatives of their choice.

The Federal Courts in Martinez observed a District drawn with a 42.7% black voting age population would be acceptable (see page 82 of the Florida Supreme Court’s decision).

The District being recommended today is in an East-West configuration. It has a black voting age population (BVAP) of 42.2% BVAP. The District also balances the eastern and western portions of the District but more on that later.

The United States Supreme Court this year, in Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v Alabama, stated black voting age population cannot be viewed in a vacuum. The Supreme Court emphasized that it is the “ability to elected a preferred candidate of choice” that is the pertinent standard, not a “particular numerical minority percentage”.

If the Legislature respects the City of Tallahassee and Leon County’s political boundaries when it creates a minority-access District from Jacksonville to Leon County it is extremely likely in practice that the Member of Congress elected will be an American of African descent.

Former State Senator Al Lawson of Tallahassee was repeatedly elected from a District with a number much below the 42.2% black voting age population (BVAP) recommended in the Ausman district. In fact, Senator Lawson was elected in a Senate District with a BVAP of only 29%.

There are currently nine (9) locally elected African-American public officials within Leon County and there have been quite a few who have retired from public office over the last thirty years.

Of those nine (9) now serving here is the percentage of voters in their district that are African-American.

- County Commissioner Nick Maddox, elected countywide, 27.9%.
- County Tax Collector Doris Maloy, elected countywide, 27.9%
- County Judge Augustus Aikens, elected countywide, 27.9%
- County Judge Nina Ashenafi Richardson, elected countywide, 27.9%
- Mayor Andrew Gillum, elected citywide, 32.7%
- City Commissioner Curtis Richardson, elected citywide, 32.7%.
- School Board Member Joy Bowen, elected in District 5, 34.4%.
- School Board Member Maggie Lewis-Butler, elected in District 3, 60.4%.
- County Commissioner Bill Proctor, elected in District 1, 61.4%.

Leon County has also elected countywide Supervisor of Elections Ion Voltaire Sancho even though our Hispanic/Latino population is in single digits.

It is clear Leon County and the City of Tallahassee as whole, intact entities voters for persons of quality without regard to racial or language characteristics.

The African-American portion of Democratic voters within the Ausman District is 61%. In Martinez the Federal Court found that black voters are afforded

a reasonable opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice when “the black candidate of choice is likely to win a contested Democratic primary, and the Democratic nominee is likely to win the general election.”

Barack Obama in 2012 carried the District with more than 63% of the vote and Bill Nelson carried it with more than 67% of the vote. The Democratic nominee is very likely to win the general election and so the question of “reasonable opportunity to elect a candidate of their choice” has been met.

The proposed Ausman District is fair. If you imagine the District as a barbell on the eastern side of the District would be Duval with 42% of the Democratic registered voters and 38% of all the voters. On the western side would be Leon County with 38% of the Democratic voters and 43% of the total voters.

Such a District would be roughly balanced between Duval and Leon.

The western side of the District (Gadsden, Jefferson, Leon and Liberty Counties) would have 50% of the Democratic voters and 52% of the total voters.

The eastern side of the District (Baker and Duval Counties) would have 42% of the Democratic voters and 40% of the total voters.

The middle counties of Columbia, Hamilton and Madison would have 8% of the Democratic voters and 8% of the total voters.

This gives the western side of the District an equal chance of elected a Member of Congress which will represent in full its interests.

Jon M. Ausman is the longest serving Democratic National Committee Member in Florida's history.

Matt Isbell is a Data and GIS Consultant who can draw districts and provide voter contact programs. He can be reached at matthew.isbell.dem@gmail.com or on his cell at 954-559-7459.

Appendix A: Voting History of Leon County

Leon County's Recent History

There are currently nine (9) locally elected African-American public officials and there have been quite a few who have retired from public office over the last thirty years.

Of those nine (9) now serving here is the percentage of voters in their district that are African-American.

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- County Tax Collector Doris Maloy, elected countywide, 27.9%
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- County Commissioner Bill Proctor, elected in District 1, 61.4%.

Leon County has also elected countywide Supervisor of Elections Ion Sancho.

Leon County voters are clearly able to evaluate candidates by their strength of character. The vast majority of our non-white elected officials have been elected even though the minority population falls way below 40%.

Appendix B: Relevant Quotes from Florida Supreme Court Decision

....the 2002 version of District 5 did not have a BVAP of over 50% and was not invalidated during Voting Rights Act litigation. See Martinez, 234 F. Supp. 2d at 1307 (noting that the BVAP of the 2002 version of District 5 was “only” 46.9%, but that the district “will afford black voters a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice and probably will in fact perform for black candidates of choice”).

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 37

Since the Legislature cannot prove that the North-South configuration is necessary to avoid diminishing the ability of black voters to elect a candidate of their choice, we hold that District 5 must be redrawn in an East-West manner.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 79

The federal court in Martinez determined that the BVAP of 46.9% “will afford black voters a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice and probably will in fact perform for black candidates of choice.” The actual election results show this to be true—the district has continued to perform for the black candidate of choice in every election from 2000 through the present.

The challengers’ proposed East-West configuration of the district has a BVAP of 45.12%—higher than the BVAP in the initial draft district drawn by Alex Kelly. This is well within the range of the 42.7%, 46.7%, and 46.9% BVAP percentages that were addressed by the federal court in Martinez and considered to be sufficient to “afford black voters a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice” and to “in fact perform for black candidates of choice.”

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Pages 82-83

because the Legislature cannot justify this configuration, District 5 must be redrawn in an East-West orientation.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 88.

Accordingly, Districts 13 and 14 must be redrawn to avoid crossing Tampa Bay.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 92.

Because the Legislature's asserted justification for its configuration of these districts—to protect minority voting rights—simply cannot be justified, these districts must be redrawn to avoid splitting Homestead.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 94.

District 25 must be redrawn to avoid splitting Hendry County.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 97.

Second, the Legislature should provide a mechanism for the challengers and others to submit alternative maps and any testimony regarding those maps for consideration and should allow debate on the merits of the alternative maps. The Legislature should also offer an opportunity for citizens to review and offer feedback regarding any proposed legislative map before the map is finalized.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 105.

Dario V. Moreno
August 11, 2015

I. Background and Qualifications

- a. I am an Associate Professor of Political Science at Florida International University. Formerly I was director of the Metropolitan Center at Florida International University.
- b. I have worked as a consultant for the Latino Caucus in *De Grandy v. Wetherell* in 1992. I also worked, in 2002, as a consultant for the Florida House of Representatives in *Martinez v. Bush*. In my capacity as Director of the Metropolitan Center, I assisted the City of Miami (2003), and Boynton Beach, Florida (2007) in their redistricting. I was also an expert witness in *Suarez v. Miami Dade School Board* (1993) and *Diaz v. Miami Beach* (1995) and assisted the City of Kissimmee in its redistricting.
- c. The Florida House of Representatives retained me as a consultant in the redistricting process from 2011-2014.
- d. I testified in *Romo v. Detzner* in 2014.
- e. My area of expertise includes Miami politics, Florida politics, and Cuban-American politics. My scholarly publications and other professional activities are listed in my c.v.
- f. I am regularly quoted in media outlets including the *Economist*, *New York Times*, *Washington Post*, *Wall Street Journal*, *BBC*, *USA Today*, *CNN*, *Fox News*, *Univision*, *Telemundo*, *Miami Herald*, *National Public Radio*, *El Diario de las Americas*, and others for my expertise in Florida and Hispanic politics.
- g. This report explores whether there is retrogression in the Congressional redistricting plan prepared by professional staff of the Florida Legislature (H000C9065). I also analyze the benchmark plan that was enacted in 2002.
- h. I analyzed whether or not there was retrogression in Districts 25, 26, and 27 based on an analysis of the Hispanic voting-age population (VAP) in each district and the number of Hispanic registered voters in each district, comparing the proposed plan with the benchmark plan.
- i. I analyzed whether or not there was retrogression in Districts 25, 26, and 27 based on an analysis on election results and Hispanic voter turnout in each district, comparing the proposed plan with the benchmark plan.

- j. I analyzed whether or not there was retrogression in Districts 25, 26, and 27 based on an analysis of whether Hispanic candidates of choice supported by Hispanic voters are likely to win comparing the proposed plan with the benchmark plan.
- k. I analyzed whether the Hispanic candidate of choice is likely to win the primary of both political parties in the district, comparing the proposed plan with the benchmark plan.

II. Summary of Findings

- a. The benchmark plan enacted in 2002 contained three Hispanic performing districts (Districts 18, 21, and 25). The three districts were all anchored in Miami-Dade County.
- b. The districts performed for Hispanic voters, electing Congresswomen Ileana Ros-Lehtinen (District 18), Lincoln Diaz-Balart (District 21) and Mario Diaz-Balart (District 25). In 2010, David Rivera succeeded Mario Diaz-Balart in District 25 after Mario Diaz-Balart took the District 21 seat vacated by his retiring brother, Lincoln Diaz-Balart.
- c. The proposed plan (H000C9065) will also give Hispanic voters an opportunity to elect candidates of their choice in three districts all anchored in South Florida (Districts 25, 26, and 27).
- d. A functional analysis of the three districts (Districts 25, 26, and 27) clearly shows that Hispanic voters will be given the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice. All three districts have Hispanic VAP in excess of 70% (73.4% in District 27 and 70.6% in Districts 25 and 26).
- e. Hispanics make up a majority of registered voters in all three districts. They are 59.2% of all registered voters in District 26, 58.4% of registered voters in District 27, and 58.1% of registered voters in District 25.
- f. In all three districts, Hispanics were a majority of voters who turned out to vote at the 2012 general election: 58.1% in District 26, 57.6% in District 27, and 55.3% in District 25. Similarly, at the 2010 general election, Hispanic voters remained the majority in two of the districts (54.6% in District 27 and 53.3% in District 26), while in District 25 Hispanic voters were 48.9% of the electorate.
- g. Table One clearly shows that the proposed plan (H000C9065) will perform in electing the candidates of choice of Hispanic voters.

TABLE ONE

	Hispanic VAP	Hispanics as a Percentage of Registered Voters – 2012 General Election	Hispanics as a Percentage of the Electorate – 2012 General Election	Hispanics as a Percentage of the Electorate – 2010 General Election
District 25	70.6%	58.1%	55.3%	48.9%
District 26	70.6%	59.2%	58.1%	53.3%
District 27	73.4%	58.4%	57.6%	54.6%

- h. The proposed plan assures that Republican Hispanics and Democratic Hispanics will be able to elect their candidates of choice in their respective primaries. In 2012, 70.8% of registered Republicans in District 27 were Hispanic. In District 26, 66.4% of registered Republicans were Hispanic, while in District 25, 58.3% of registered Republicans were Hispanic. Hispanics were also a majority of voters who turned out to vote in the 2010 Republican primary election: 51.9% in District 25, 63.7% in District 26, and 74.2% in District 27.
- i. Hispanics in Miami-Dade County tend to register as Republicans. In District 25, 38.6% of registered Hispanics are registered as Republicans, while 29.8% are registered as Democrats. In District 26, 40.3% of registered Hispanics are registered as Republicans, while 28.3% are registered as Democrats. In District 27, 42.4% of registered Hispanics are registered as Republicans, while 28.4% are registered as Democrats.
- j. Assuming adequate rates of voter turnout, the percentage of registered Democratic who are Hispanic, while significantly lower than the percentage of registered Republicans who are Hispanic, should be adequate to nominate candidate of their choice in the Democratic primaries. See Table Two.

TABLE TWO

	Hispanics as a Percentage of Registered Voters – 2012 General Election	Hispanics as a Percentage of Registered Republicans – 2012 General Election	Hispanics as a Percentage of Registered Democrats – 2012 General Election
District 25	58.1%	57.3%	53.2%
District 26	59.2%	65.7%	49.1%
District 27	58.4%	70.8%	44.5%

III. Conclusions

- a. A functional analysis of the proposed plan (H000C9065) shows that District 25, 26, and 27 will give Hispanic voters in those districts the opportunity to elect candidates of their choice.
- b. The functional analysis included Hispanic VAP, Hispanic voter registration, Hispanic turnout, and the percentage of Hispanic voters within the two major political parties.
- c. The proposed maps (H000C9065) offer Hispanics the same opportunity to elect candidates of their choice as the 2002 benchmark plan.



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**Action Packet
Addendum**

Jon M. Ausman, Member
Democratic National Committee (Florida)
2202 Woodlawn Drive
Tallahassee, Florida 32303-3915
ausman@embarqmail.com
Cell: 850-321-7799

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The eastern side of the District (Baker and Duval Counties) would have 42% of the Democratic voters and 40% of the total voters.

The middle counties of Columbia, Hamilton and Madison would have 8% of the Democratic voters and 8% of the total voters.

This gives the western side of the District an equal chance of elected a Member of Congress which will represent in full its interests.

Jon M. Ausman is the longest serving Democratic National Committee Member in Florida's history.

Matt Isbell is a Data and GIS Consultant who can draw districts and provide voter contact programs. He can be reached at matthew.isbell.dem@gmail.com or on his cell at 954-559-7459.

Appendix A: Voting History of Leon County

Leon County's Recent History

There are currently nine (9) locally elected African-American public officials and there have been quite a few who have retired from public office over the last thirty years.

Of those nine (9) now serving here is the percentage of voters in their district that are African-American.

- County Commissioner Nick Maddox, elected countywide, 27.9%.
- County Tax Collector Doris Maloy, elected countywide, 27.9%
- County Judge Augustus Aikens, elected countywide, 27.9%
- County Judge Nina Ashenafi Richardson, elected countywide, 27.9%
- Mayor Andrew Gillum, elected citywide, 32.7%
- City Commissioner Curtis Richardson, elected citywide, 32.7%.
- School Board Member Joy Bowen, elected in District 5, 34.4%.
- School Board Member Maggie Lewis-Butler, elected in District 3, 60.4%.
- County Commissioner Bill Proctor, elected in District 1, 61.4%.

Leon County has also elected countywide Supervisor of Elections Ion Sancho.

Leon County voters are clearly able to evaluate candidates by their strength of character. The vast majority of our non-white elected officials have been elected even though the minority population falls way below 40%.

Appendix B: Relevant Quotes from Florida Supreme Court Decision

....the 2002 version of District 5 did not have a BVAP of over 50% and was not invalidated during Voting Rights Act litigation. See *Martinez*, 234 F. Supp. 2d at 1307 (noting that the BVAP of the 2002 version of District 5 was “only” 46.9%, but that the district “will afford black voters a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice and probably will in fact perform for black candidates of choice”).

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 37

Since the Legislature cannot prove that the North-South configuration is necessary to avoid diminishing the ability of black voters to elect a candidate of their choice, we hold that District 5 must be redrawn in an East-West manner.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 79

The federal court in *Martinez* determined that the BVAP of 46.9% “will afford black voters a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice and probably will in fact perform for black candidates of choice.” The actual election results show this to be true—the district has continued to perform for the black candidate of choice in every election from 2000 through the present.

The challengers’ proposed East-West configuration of the district has a BVAP of 45.12%—higher than the BVAP in the initial draft district drawn by Alex Kelly. This is well within the range of the 42.7%, 46.7%, and 46.9% BVAP percentages that were addressed by the federal court in *Martinez* and considered to be sufficient to “afford black voters a reasonable opportunity to elect candidates of choice” and to “in fact perform for black candidates of choice.”

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Pages 82-83

because the Legislature cannot justify this configuration, District 5 must be redrawn in an East-West orientation.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 88.

Accordingly, Districts 13 and 14 must be redrawn to avoid crossing Tampa Bay.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 92.

Because the Legislature's asserted justification for its configuration of these districts—to protect minority voting rights—simply cannot be justified, these districts must be redrawn to avoid splitting Homestead.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 94.

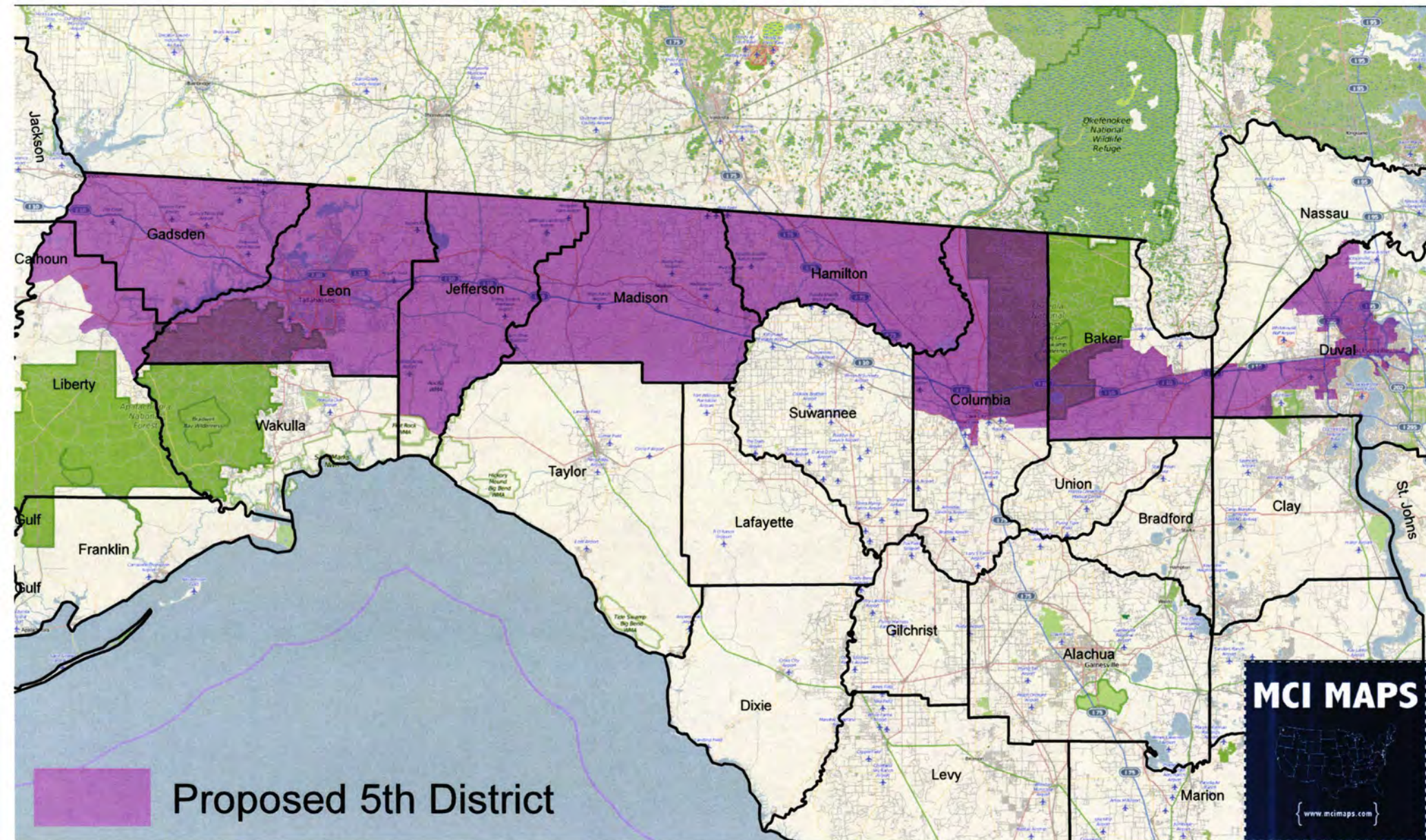
District 25 must be redrawn to avoid splitting Hendry County.

League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 97.

Second, the Legislature should provide a mechanism for the challengers and others to submit alternative maps and any testimony regarding those maps for consideration and should allow debate on the merits of the alternative maps. The Legislature should also offer an opportunity for citizens to review and offer feedback regarding any proposed legislative map before the map is finalized.

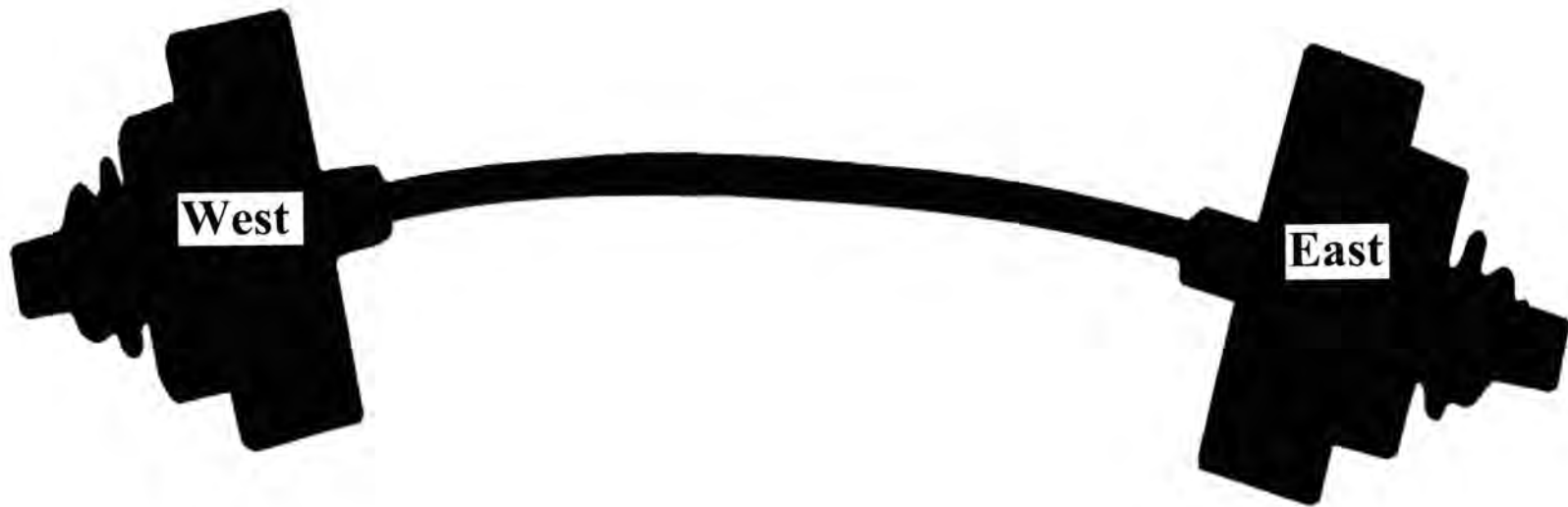
League of Women Voters v. Ken Detzner, No. SC14-1905, Page 105.

Newly Proposed 5th Congressional District



	Current North-South	Staff Proposed East-West	Ausman Proposed East-West
City Split	5	2	0
City Not Split	7	15	17
County Split	7	4	4
County Not Split	0	4	5
VTD Split	84	57	13

	Current North-South	Staff Proposed East-West	Ausman Proposed East-West
Reock Score	0.13	0.12	0.13
Convex Hull	0.42	0.71	0.65
BVAP	48.1	45.1	42.2



Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty

49.6%

Baker
Duval

42.6%